



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1880.

This is eminently a practical age, and those who are not practical not only fail in their efforts but get no credit for them however laudable they may be. For this reason we advise the conservative members of the Virginia General Assembly to offer no further opposition to the repudiation bill. Its passage is a foregone conclusion. Opposition to it would, therefore, be useless, and, in addition, give the repudiators a live issue for the next campaign and supply them with more demagogical ammunition. The conservatives have made a long and gallant fight for the right cause, to pay those to whom the State owes money—among whom are the widows of many who fell in defense of her soil—and to maintain the credit and honor of Virginia, but have been defeated by a few of their unthinking or apostate brothers, combined with almost the entire body of the republicans and the negroes en masse. They can now well afford to rest from their labors and say to their temporary victors: "You have the sole legislative disposal of the debt question. Do with it what you please. If you can induce the creditors to accept your terms or make the courts decide in your favor, be it so." If the near future should prove, as it doubtless will, that the repudiators cannot settle the debt, and that the finances of the State are getting from bad to worse, the conservatives can then change their audience, and addressing the people of the State say, "We were in a fair way of settling this debt to the satisfaction of the creditors and to the advantage of the best interests of the State when we were interrupted by the repudiators. You see they have been unsuccessful and you realize the unfortunate condition to which they have reduced Virginia. Your individual interests, if no higher motive, should induce you to relegate the false prophets who have deceived you to private life, where they will be incapable of doing you further harm, and to instruct the management of your State to the hands of those who are competent and efficient, who regard their neighbors' rights as well as their own, and who have wisdom enough to know that honesty always turns out best in the long run." Such a course, in the light of the present surroundings, is evidently the wisest that can be pursued, and we are convinced that the welfare of the State and of the conservative party will be subserved by following it. To do so could certainly make matters no worse than they are.

Mr. Parnell had a large audience to hear him in Baltimore last night, but there is no disguising the fact that his course in this country has tended rather to entrench than expand the contributions for the suffering people for whom he professes to care so much. His intentions to denounce the New York Herald, though it has been the most generous contributor to the Irish relief fund, and has refused to be a member of the commission appointed by the Herald to distribute that fund. In speaking of him, the New York Tribune expresses the general opinion when it says: "His tone is fully couched just now in discouraging the flow of American charity toward his starving people through the Herald and Mansion House funds. He hopes the authors of every organization for Irish relief with serious shame, preferring apparently that his countrymen should starve than that the money should be sent to them through any other hands than his own."

A bill to abolish the whole system of compulsory pilotage is now before the Committee on Commerce of the United States House of Representatives. It will probably pass, as it should. There is no more reason why the captain of a vessel should employ a pilot when he doesn't want one than there would be for compelling a stage driver to hire a guide on a road with which he is familiar. Compulsory pilot laws and inspection laws belong to the same category. They are for the benefit of a few at the expense of the many, and should be abolished. All sorts of restrictions on trade and commerce are behind the age, and should be done away with as rapidly as possible.

FOREIGN NEWS.
An Anglo-Austro-German treaty is mooted. Herr Lasker, leader of the German liberals, is coming to the United States.

Germany proposes to prohibit foreign vessels from engaging in her coasting trade.

Over 500,000 have reached Ireland's starving tenants through the Mansion House Committee.

A motion to investigate the effect of British free trade, suggested by the success of American competition, was defeated in Parliament yesterday.

The unemployed laborers of Dublin held another demonstration yesterday. In their speeches they declared that they were on the brink of starvation.

Dean Stanley has informed the memorialists who protested against the erection of a monument to the late Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey that the project has been irrevocably determined upon, though it is not likely to be carried out immediately.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1880.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to day, having adjourned Thursday until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met this morning for debate only and was addressed by Mr. Bright, of Tenn., on the subject of the funding of the public debt.

C. W. & E. R. R.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14.—The Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore R. R. is under discussion in the Senate now. Mr. Smith, of Alexandria, is speaking against it.

Seating Race.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The seating match between Robert W. Boyd the winner of the race with Elliott at New Castle on Tyne, on Monday last, and John Howland for £200 came off over the same course to day and was won by the former, who beat the latter by twelve lengths. Time 20 minutes 52 seconds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant and party sailed from Havana, yesterday, for Vera Cruz.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Mrs. Wm. M. Tweed.

The republican delegates to the New York State Convention chosen at Troy yesterday are said for Grant.

Mr. E. B. Washburne announces that he is not, and under no circumstances will be, a candidate for the presidency.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives has passed a bill prohibiting pigeon shooting for sport or as a test of marksmanship.

The recreation given by the Baltimoreans to Mr. Parnell last night must have been gratifying to that gentleman. There were present leading officials of State and city, prominent clergymen of all denominations, and leading business men and capitalists of the city.

The New York Herald has named a committee of five, including Cardinal McCloskey and Mr. Parnell, to distribute the Herald Irish relief funds. Mr. Parnell declines, and if he persists in declining, the Herald thinks the American people will look on him as an obstinate and selfish man.

The San Francisco unemployed workmen visited some factories yesterday and demanded the discharge of Chinamen and the substitution of white workmen as provided by the new constitution. The president of the Selby Smelting Works bluntly said that the new constitution provided was itself unconstitutional, and he would not obey it until the United States made him submit. The bill to enforce the clause in the constitution at issue was finally passed by the Legislature yesterday, and was signed by the Governor. The law will doubtless come before the courts at an early day.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias meets in Lynchburg next Tuesday.

A large merchant firm from Philadelphia is on the eve of contracting for the purchase of several thousand acres of land in the lower portion of Prince William and Stafford counties.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed by a vote of 151 to 39 the bill refunding to certain citizens of Lynchburg, taxes improperly collected from them on manufactured tobacco.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a bill was passed removing the disabilities of Sergeant P. P. Powell, of Va., and authorizing his appointment as an officer in the United States army.

Notwithstanding the recent publicity given to the alleged robbery of graves of colored paupers in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, the business seems to have been revived. The ground in that cemetery yesterday morning about two o'clock, on a party of five who were preparing to disinter a body in the paupers' section and they left, leaving their tools near the spot.

LEGISLATIVE.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, February 11, 1880.—

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Cannon's bill in relation to the University of Virginia and allowing one State student to be sent there from each senatorial district, was reported without amendment and placed on the calendar.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Tennessee, in reference to the battle of King's Mountain, received from the Governor of that State was read and a resolution of sympathy and co-operation adopted with a provision that no cost shall accrue to the State.

Mr. Riddinger introduced a resolution declaring that there being some doubts as to the eligibility of Wm. A. Perkins as judge of Powhatan and Cumberland at the time of his election, that the Senate, the House of Delegates, and the people, be requested to elect a county judge, &c., and adopted and the resolution as amended then adopted by a vote of yeas 21, nays 8.

Mr. Henry moved to commit the resolution to a committee.

Mr. Finney moved to strike out the words "proceed to elect William Perkins" from the resolution.

The motion to commit was lost by a vote of yeas 8, nays 21.

The amendment to strike out the words "to elect the said Perkins" and insert to elect a county judge, &c., was adopted and the resolution as amended then adopted by a vote of yeas 21, nays 8.

Mr. Henry introduced a substitute for the bill providing a pension for the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors in the service of the State in the late war, which proposes to appropriate \$75 to each indigent Confederate, as well as to the widows and orphans.

The liquor tax bill was further discussed.

In the House of Delegates the bill to provide a uniform census law for the State was discussed and finally discussed.

28 Bills were introduced and referred: by Mr. Mitchell, to amend and to amend the second and third sections of an act approved February 27, 1879, for the protection of the State in Alexandria and Fairfax counties.

By Mr. Payne, to authorize the purchasers of the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern railroad to construct or aid lateral roads and to lease and control leases of roads.

By Mr. Coghill, to authorize the purchasers of the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern railroad to issue common and preferred stock for certain purchases.

VIOLENT STORM.—A terrible tornado visited Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia, Thursday night and yesterday, doing great damage to property. The rivers are higher than ever known before, and several lives were lost in the floods.

At Piedmont, W. Va., the Potomac overflowed its banks, carrying away thousands of dollars worth of lumber and logs, and destroying bridges and fences in its course.

At Nashville, Tenn., the wind attained a velocity of 40 miles an hour. St. Paul's Church (colored) is almost a total wreck. Loss \$20,000.

The First Baptist (colored) Church was damaged to the extent of \$8,000, and the Northern Methodist \$5,000. The roof of the latter, however, was blown away; a brick wall of the new custom house fell in, and the Exchange was badly damaged. Men were blown down in the streets. A man was blown from a trestle bridge and broke his leg. A number of freight cars which were standing on the Louisville and Nashville railroad track were precipitated down an embankment. The damage in the city alone is estimated at \$100,000. Several lives are reported to have been lost.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.—We have recently read a letter from Col. W. A. Morgan, of this place, to the Hon. E. F. Martin, Gov. of W. M. H. H. and Gov. Wm. T. Hamilton, embodying a plan for the improvement of the Potomac river—making it navigable for steam vessels—by a system of locks and dams from Washington city up as high as Cumberland, Maryland, and urging them to take hold of the enterprise by bringing the matter to the attention of Congress, and pressing it through to a speedy and successful completion. The Colonel says an enterprise must have a starting point and as it has been over one hundred years since Rumsey successfully applied steam power to propel his bat here at this point on the Potomac river, he thinks it about time old Rip Van Winkle should put another on. For from that day to this, the heavy bosom of the beautiful Potomac river, here at this point, has been undisturbed by the plowing keel of the steam boat—when steam has been successfully introduced wherever civilization has extended. The Colonel hopes the press of this State will take hold of his enterprise and give aid and assistance to the enterprise.—*Shepherdstown Register.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1880.

Senator Jones, of Florida, has accepted an invitation to address the meeting to be held in Alexandria next Monday night for the benefit of the Irish relief fund. He is a whole souled Irishman, an excellent lawyer, an efficient Senator, and an agreeable speaker.

The sub-committee of the House Elections Committee agreed this morning to report in favor of ousting Washburne, republican, of Minnesota, from the seat he occupies and giving it to Donnelly, democrat. The sub-committee will report to the whole committee next Tuesday, by whom, it is supposed, their report will be adopted. Two republicans wash in one week—Messrs. Youm and Washburne—is thought to be doing pretty well, but it must be recollected that neither one of them was entitled to his seat.

The bill providing that the restriction in the statutes against commissioning persons whose names are on the Confederate service shall not apply in the case of P. P. Powell, of Virginia, whose superior officers have recommended him for a lieutenant in the army, passed the House yesterday without any trouble. It was reported by Messrs. McCook and Harry White, republicans, who would have been assisted by Mr. Garfield had he been present. Its passage, it is expected, will be unopposed in the Senate.

Ex-Commissioner Kimmel was before the Indian Committee of the Senate to-day, and testified that the Ponca Indians had really agreed to be removed, but not liking their reservation had repudiated their agreement.

Senator Jayard has gone to Richmond again to look after his client's interests in the Washington and Ohio railroad suit.

To-day was general debate day in the House, and, consequently, there was a slim attendance of both members and spectators. Mr. Bright walked away an hour or so in delivering a carefully arrayed of empty benches a written speech on the subject of the finance.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia, upon the invitation of the citizens of south Washington, attended an oyster roast on the banks of the Potomac to-day, after they had inspected the flats, which are to be reclaimed. They boarded a special train at the 6th street depot, and went as far as the Long Bridge, from which they had a good view of the flats. They then returned to 11th street, down which they walked to the wharf, where they partook of their oyster roast on the "banks of the Potomac."

The Senate Committee on the Freedmen's Bank Investigation had another meeting this morning and examined several witnesses, whose testimony was to the same effect as most that has preceded, and which, though furnishing some proof of the robbery of the poor deposed proprietors in that bank, disclosed no clue by which any of the plunder can be recovered.

The sub-committee of the Senate District Committee, of which Mr. Withers is chairman, considered this morning the application of the Dentists' Association of the District for a charter, which provides that nobody shall practice dentistry there without a diploma.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs were engaged this morning in calling the evidence in the Aeklen case. It is supposed they will make no recommendation, but will report the evidence to the House for such action as they may think fit to take. The course of Mr. Aeklen in this case has been so foolish as to raise the question of his entire sanity.

Two of the negroes who went from North Carolina to Indiana have reached here on their way back to their old homes. They say that those they left in Indiana are in a worse condition than they were when they left. One of the men was very ill and hungry. The letter was an ordinary, unimportant looking missive. He thrust it into his pocket and delivered it on his first round the next day.

What consequences followed? For want of that letter a great firm has failed to meet its engagements; their note had gone to protest; a mill closed and hundreds of poor workmen were thrown out of employment.

The letter carrier himself was discharged for his oversight and neglect. His family suffered during the winter from the want of the necessities of life, but his loss was of small amount of the misery caused by this single failure of duty.

Another case: A machanic who had been out of work a long time in New York went last September to collect a small sum due to him. The gentleman who owed it, being annoyed at some title, initially refused the money. The man went to his wretched home, and maddened by the sight of his hungry wife and children, went out to the back yard and hanged himself. The next day the old employer sent to offer him a permanent situation. Here was a life lost and a family left penniless because a bill of a dollar or two was not paid at the right time.

The old Spanish proverb says: "There is no such thing as a free lunch in the world." When we think how much money the lives of all mankind are tangled together, it seems as if every word or action moved a lever, which set in motion a gigantic machinery, whose effect is entirely beyond our control. For this reason, if for no other, let us be careful to behave properly and let the duties of our life—even the most trivial.—*Traders Statesman.*

THE PUBLICATION OF LEGAL NOTICES.—A bill has been introduced in the State Senate to provide in what newspapers commission notices, advertisements of sales, &c., shall be published, and it has been referred to the Committee on General Laws. It provides that all notices of clerks of courts, and of sheriffs, and of commissioners in chancery, of the time for settling accounts, reports, either in pursuance of the requirements of law or under order of court, all advertisements of sales by commissioners, trustees, sheriff, and other officers, and advertisements by the Board of Supervisors, and other county officers; notices and advertisements by executors, administrators, guardians, and other fiduciaries, shall be published in the news paper having the largest circulation in the county, city, or corporation wherein any of the above acts and duties are to be performed and done; provided that the cost of such advertisements shall not in any case exceed two dollars per square for ten lines of brevier type for three consecutive insertions.

The judges of the county, city, or corporation courts of the respective counties, cities, and corporations, shall, by an order entered of record, designate the paper having the largest circulation in the county, city, or corporation, and the largest circulation, where there are several, has the largest circulation, may require the publisher of each of the papers with the clerk of his court an affidavit setting forth the actual number of subscribers to such paper within the limits prescribed by this act; and if any person, desiring to publish a notice of this kind, shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall be personally liable for the cost of said advertisement, and no credit shall be allowed him in the settlement of his accounts or liabilities.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

In writing this article for the benefit of the public at large, and at the same time to defend one (Hon. R. R. Farr) who is, and has been, slandered and abused by some of his non-constituents, who seem to think and know more about this man's business than he does himself, it gives me pleasure to say that the people of Fairfax county could not have made a better choice in selecting this gentleman to represent them in the Legislature at Richmond. Mr. Farr is a man of his word, and would never lose his right arm to listen to the dictation of others who would like to see him go astray in what he thinks is right. Mr. Farr has, during his short period of political experience, made himself quite popular, not only in Richmond, but throughout the State, by his untiring efforts to serve his people faithfully. There are citizens of this county who are continually annoying—or trying to do so—in this manner by "taking up old scores," where they may be able to injure him (politically) in the future. These old scores have long since been proven to be false by Mr. Farr, but some of them are rekindling these "old scores" again in hopes that it may injure this gentleman in the future. The only man who, whoever he may be, probably thinks that Mr. Farr might possibly represent this eighth congressional district in our next Congress. Suppose he should. What is there a more capable man? Oh! what a misfortune it is to be of an envious disposition. We refer to no particular one.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

In writing this article for the benefit of the public at large, and at the same time to defend one (Hon. R. R. Farr) who is, and has been, slandered and abused by some of his non-constituents, who seem to think and know more about this man's business than he does himself, it gives me pleasure to say that the people of Fairfax county could not have made a better choice in selecting this gentleman to represent them in the Legislature at Richmond. Mr. Farr is a man of his word, and would never lose his right arm to listen to the dictation of others who would like to see him go astray in what he thinks is right. Mr. Farr has, during his short period of political experience, made himself quite popular, not only in Richmond, but throughout the State, by his untiring efforts to serve his people faithfully. There are citizens of this county who are continually annoying—or trying to do so—in this manner by "taking up old scores," where they may be able to injure him (politically) in the future. These old scores have long since been proven to be false by Mr. Farr, but some of them are rekindling these "old scores" again in hopes that it may injure this gentleman in the future. The only man who, whoever he may be, probably thinks that Mr. Farr might possibly represent this eighth congressional district in our next Congress. Suppose he should. What is there a more capable man? Oh! what a misfortune it is to be of an envious disposition. We refer to no particular one.

THE W. & O. R. R. CASE.—In the case of the Washington and Ohio Railroad, between Judge Stewart, in Richmond, yesterday, Judge Steward, of Alexandria, and Hon. Thomas E. Bayard spoke.

ATTENTION TO LITTLE DUTIES.—It is related that a letter carrier in one of our large cities, a few months ago, found, on reaching the post office, after a long round of delivery, a letter in his bag that he had overlooked. It would have taken him half an hour to return and deliver it. He was very tired and hungry. The letter was an ordinary, unimportant looking missive. He thrust it into his pocket and delivered it on his first round the next day.